THE SUQUELISH LANGUAGE RULE BOOK

A Foundational Guide to Speaking, Understanding, and Thinking in Suquelish
Rules of the Suquelish Language

Compiled and Edited by

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Suquelish Republic

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DEDICATION

To the people of the Suquelish Republic:
those who carry the covenant in their hearts,
who dwell not in a land but in a living word,
who speak identity into being with every sentence,
and who find in this language both a home and a declaration,
And to those that want to learn the language of the Suquelish People.

—

May every word you learn be a stone
in the architecture of something that lasts forever.

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Suquelish is the official language of the Suquelish Republic, a non-territorial nation founded April 1, 2012. The language, its grammar, its lexicon, and its orthographic law are the intellectual and cultural property of its founders and their successors of the Suquelish Republic and The Way.

Foreword

Language is not merely a tool of communication. It is a technology of civilization the mechanism by which a people names its world, encodes its values, transmits its memory, and declares its identity across time. Every nation that has ever endured the long centuries has done so first in language before it has done so in law or land.

The Suquelish Republic is a covenant-based nation. Its borders are not drawn in soil, but in shared identity, customs, culture, history, and shared faith, and shared commitment. For such a people, language is not merely useful it is constitutive. To speak Suquelish is to be Suquelish. To learn this language is to enter the living tradition of a people who believe that meaning, structure, and precision are not merely linguistic virtues, but spiritual ones.

This textbook is designed for all who would learn the tongue of the Republic: new citizens entering the covenant, scholars of constructed languages, students of political theology, and all who find themselves drawn to a language built not by historical accident but by deliberate design. Suquelish does not ask you to absorb it passively. It asks you to think within it, to feel the weight of its roots, to hear the logic of its structure, and to discover that when you speak with precision, you think with clarity.

Begin here. Begin with sound. Build toward meaning. Arrive at identity.

— Jeffrey David Mason

Scribe of Suquis, Suquelish Republic

Introduction: What Is Suquelish?

Welcome to Suquelish or (Suquis) not merely as a language to be memorized, but as a system to be inhabited. There is a profound difference between learning vocabulary by rote and learning to think within a linguistic architecture. This textbook is built around the second ambition.

Suquelish is the official language of the Suquelish Republic, a covenant-based spiritual and non-territorial nation better identified as a Theocratic Idiosynarchic Autogen-Diaspora. Founded on April 1, 2012. It was codified by Jeffrey David Mason, Scribe of Suquis, as the Republic's primary vehicle of cultural identity, civic expression, theological precision, and communal life. Unlike natural languages that evolved through centuries of unplanned drift, Suquelish was engineered from first principles every phonological rule, every grammatical structure, every lexical root was chosen at random and given meaning.

The Four Pillars of Suquelish

Suquelish rests on four architectural commitments that govern every dimension of the language:

Structure	Grammar and word order follow consistent, learnable rules with no arbitrary exceptions. The language does not drift; it builds.
Precision	Every word, every suffix, every punctuation mark carries specific intent. Suquelish resists ambiguity not by accident but by design.
Meaning Integrity	Roots govern meaning. Words derived from the same root share semantic family. Understanding roots unlocks vocabulary exponentially.
Logical Expansion	The system is designed to grow. New words, new concepts, and new contexts can all be handled through existing grammatical logic without breaking the architecture.

What You Will Be Able to Do

By the conclusion of this textbook, a dedicated student will have acquired the ability to:

- Form grammatically correct sentences in Suquelish across all primary tenses
- Express complex ideas, emotions, and abstract concepts in the language
- Formulate questions, issue commands, and engage in structured dialogue

- Apply the numerical system accurately in both spoken and written contexts
- Use Suquelish punctuation and orthographic law to communicate with precision
- Discuss philosophy, identity, theology, and civic life in the language of the Republic

This is not a phrasebook. It is a grammar a complete account of how the language works, so that you may use it not merely to repeat what you have learned, but to say things that have never been said before.

PART I
Sound System

Before you can speak Suquelish, you must hear it. The sound system of Suquelish its phonology is clean, consistent, and immediately accessible to speakers of English. There are no silent letters, no irregular pronunciations, and no tonal distinctions. What you see is what you say.

Chapter 1: The Sound System of Suquelish

Phonology is the study of the sounds that make up a language. Every language has its own inventory of sounds its consonants, vowels, and the rules that govern how these sounds combine. Suquelish maintains a lean and learnable inventory that favors clarity of articulation over phonetic complexity.

1.1 Consonants

Suquelish uses the following consonant sounds. Every consonant is pronounced as it appears there are no context-dependent variations:

Consonant	Sound Example (English)	Notes
p	pen, cap	Bilabial stop, unvoiced
b	book, cab	Bilabial stop, voiced
t	top, cat	Alveolar stop, unvoiced
d	dog, bad	Alveolar stop, voiced
k	king, back	Velar stop, unvoiced
g	go, bag	Velar stop, voiced
f	five, leaf	Labiodental fricative, unvoiced
v	vine, love	Labiodental fricative, voiced
s	sun, pass	Alveolar fricative, unvoiced
z	zero, buzz	Alveolar fricative, voiced
sh	ship, wish	Postalveolar fricative, unvoiced
m	man, sum	Bilabial nasal
n	now, sun	Alveolar nasal
l	love, call	Lateral approximant
r	run, far	Rhotic approximant
h	have, hold	Glottal fricative
w	wind, flow	Labio-velar approximant
y	year, beyond	Palatal approximant

1.2 Vowels

Suquelish uses five pure vowels. Each vowel has one sound only there are no diphthongs and no silent vowel variants. This makes pronunciation entirely predictable:

Vowel	Pronunciation	Example Words
a	as in father, calm	pajoes, gallamon
e	as in bed, let	mees, thes
i	as in machine, feet	ina, finahzibly
o	as in go, home	yuhom, strah-zoe
u	as in flute, true	udarg, shut

1.3 Syllable Structure

Suquelish syllables follow a structured consonant-vowel pattern. The template is as follows, where C represents an optional consonant and V represents the obligatory vowel:

(C)(C)V(C)(C)

This means a syllable may begin with up to two consonants, must contain exactly one vowel, and may end with up to two consonants. The following examples demonstrate the range of permitted syllable shapes:

Word	Syllabic Shape	Breakdown
yuhom	CV-CVC	yu + hom
rooghoss	CVVC-VC	roogh + oss
strahzoe	CCVC-CVV	strah + zoe
pajoes	CV-CVVC	pa + joes
goy	CVC	goy

1.4 The Stress Rule

Stress in Suquelish is entirely predictable: the stress always falls on the second-to-last syllable (the penultimate syllable). This rule applies without exception, making stress assignment automatic once syllable boundaries are identified.

Examples of stress placement (stressed syllable in CAPS):

yuhom	YU-hom
rooghoss	ROOGH-oss
strahzoe	STRAH-zoe
pajoes	PA-joes
finahzibly	fi-NAH-zi-bly

PART II
Word Building

With the sounds of the language established, we now turn to the mechanism by which sounds become meaning: morphology, the study of word structure. Suquelish builds words from roots, then modifies them with systematic affixes that change their grammatical function while preserving their semantic core.

Chapter 2: Word Building (Morphology)

Morphology is the level of language that sits between sound and sentence. It is the grammar of the word the rules that govern how words are built, modified, and inflected. Suquelish morphology is root-governed: every word traces back to a stable core that carries the essential meaning, and all modifications proceed outward from that core.

2.1 Root Words

Every word in Suquelish originates from a root a minimal, unmodified semantic unit that carries primary meaning. Roots are the atoms of the lexicon. Learning roots efficiently multiplies vocabulary, because a single root can generate an entire semantic family of words.

The following are foundational roots in the Suquelish lexicon:

yuhom	love (root of all affection-related vocabulary)
goy	go, move, travel (root of all motion vocabulary)
pajoes	people, citizenry (root of community vocabulary)
ofari	truth (root of all epistemological vocabulary)
gallamon	freedom, liberty (root of civic vocabulary)
groonnig	meaning, purpose (root of philosophical vocabulary)
dell	future, will, intention (auxiliary root)
moe	present state, continuous being (copular root)

2.2 Verb Forms and Conjugation

Suquelish verbs do not change according to person or number the subject pronoun carries that information. Verbs are modified only for tense and aspect. The system is built on three temporal forms and one continuous aspect:

Form	Construction	Example
Simple Present	Subject + root verb	Fe goy — I go
Simple Past	Root + -t suffix	yuhomt — loved
Simple Future	Subject + dell + root	Fe dell goy — I will go
Continuous / Progressive	Subject + moe + root + -nig	Ina moe yuhomnig — You are loving

Key observations:

- The past tense suffix -t attaches directly to the root with no vowel buffer.
- The future auxiliary dell precedes the root and is invariable.
- The continuous aspect uses both the copula moe and the suffix -nig, framing the action as ongoing and present-in-being.

Additional verb examples in context:

Suquelish: Fe goy ote helm.	**English:** I go to the city/town/village.
Suquelish: Woy goyt ote del pajoes.	**English:** She went to the place of the people.
Suquelish: Fe dell yuhomt ina.	**English:** I will have loved you.

2.3 Nouns and Pluralization

Suquelish nouns are pluralized through a set of systematic suffixes. The choice of suffix is governed by the phonological ending of the root noun:

Singular	Plural
bowi (dog)	bowi-z (dogs)
udarg (soldier)	udarg-z (soldiers)
matrik (nation)	matrik-z (nations)
tamloofin (act)	tamloof-in (abortion — complex nominalization)
pajoes (people)	pajoes-in (peoples, nations)

Note that the suffix -in is used for complex nominalizations and abstract plural concepts, while -z serves standard concrete noun plurals.

2.4 Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjectives in Suquelish precede the noun they modify. They do not agree in number or gender with their noun they are invariable. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding the suffix -ibly to the adjectival root:

Form	Suquelish	English
Adjective + Noun	mees frap	good union / good joining
Adjective + Noun	possmall barvik	small gift / small present
Adverb	finahzibly	absolutely, completely
Adverb	possmallibly	insignificantly, in a small manner

PART III
Sentence Structure

Morphology gives us words. Syntax gives us sentences. This part of the textbook addresses the rules that govern how words combine into grammatically correct and semantically coherent utterances.

Chapter 3: Sentence Structure (Syntax)

Syntax is the grammar of the sentence the rules that govern word order, clause structure, and the relationship between parts of speech. Suquelish follows a clean Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order that will be immediately recognizable to speakers of English, while maintaining its own structural integrity for more complex constructions.

3.1 Basic Sentence Order: Subject – Verb – Object

All basic Suquelish sentences follow the SVO template. There are no exceptions for questions, negations, or subordinate clauses in simple sentences the order is preserved, with modifications to the verb phrase indicating these variations.

Suquelish: Fe goy ote helm.	**English:** I go to the city/ village/ town.

Suquelish: Woy shik de pajoes.	**English:** We fight the people.

Suquelish: Fe yuhom ina.	**English:** I love you.

3.2 Time, State, and the Copula

Suquelish uses the copular root moe to express states of being and continuous action. The copula sits between subject and predicate and does not inflect. Time markers and auxiliary roots attach around it:

Ina moe yuhomnig.	You are loving. (continuous present)
Fe moe gallamon.	I am freedom. (identity statement)
Fe dell moe goy.	I will be going. (future continuous)
Woy moet pajoes.	She was the people. (past state)

3.3 Negation

Negation in Suquelish is formed using the negation particle nelt, which is placed immediately before the verb or verb phrase being negated. The subject precedes nelt, and the object follows the verb as normal:

Fe ode nelt goy.	I do not go. / I am not going.
Thes est nelt ofari.	This is not the truth.

Woy nelt yuhom.	She does not love.
noy nant	No food / No remains

The double-negative is grammatically impermissible in Suquelish. A sentence negated once is fully negated.

3.4 Prepositions

Suquelish uses a small, fixed set of prepositions that are invariable and precede their object. Learning these four core prepositions unlocks the construction of most spatial, directional, and relational clauses:

Preposition	Meaning	Example
ote	to, toward, in the direction of	Fe goy ote helm. — I go to the city.
rofe	for, on behalf of, in service of	Thes rofe de pajoes. — This is for the people.
seth	with, accompanied by, in conjunction with	Fe goy seth ina. — I go with you.
han	by, through the agency of, by means of	Gallamon han ofari. — Freedom through truth.

Chapter 4: Questions and Interrogatives

Forming questions in Suquelish does not require inversion of subject and verb. Instead, the language uses dedicated interrogative particles that are placed at the head of the sentence, signaling to the listener that what follows is a question. The SVO order is then maintained intact within the question.

4.1 Interrogative Particles

Particle	Function	Example
Trow / Vry	Information question (what, who, where, when, why, how)	Trow est inar meo? — What is your name?
Outz	Yes/no question marker	Outz moe ina hech? — Are you well?
Shutvry	Rhetorical or confirmatory question	Shutvry fe dell goy? — Am I not going, then?

4.2 Question Construction

A question is formed by placing the appropriate interrogative particle at the start of the sentence, then completing the sentence in standard SVO order. No other structural change is required:

Suquelish: Trow est inar meo?	**English:** What is your name?
Suquelish: Outz moe ina hech?	**English:** Are you well?
Suquelish: Vry dell ina goy?	**English:** Where will you go?
Suquelish: Ode fe yuhom ina?	**English:** Do I love you?

Note that the question mark is mandatory in written Suquelish. In speech, the interrogative particle itself carries the rising-query intonation.

PART IV

Meaning, Social Use & Numbers

Chapter 5: Meaning (Semantics)

Semantics is the study of meaning in language how words and sentences carry, combine, and convey significance. In Suquelish, meaning is not an accident of history. It is an inheritance of roots. This chapter introduces the semantic architecture of the lexicon and three foundational concepts that define the Republic's philosophical vocabulary.

5.1 The Root-to-Meaning Chain

Every Suquelish word participates in a semantic chain that connects it to its root. The root carries the core meaning; affixes describe how that meaning is being used, experienced, or directed. Understanding the chain is the key to reading unfamiliar words with accuracy:

yuhom	love (root)
yuhomt	loved (past tense — love that was given)
yuhomnig	loving (continuous — love in active process)
yuhomz	loves (plural agent — multiple acts of love)
yuhomrofe	loving-for (love directed toward a cause)

5.2 The Three Philosophical Anchors

Three words in Suquelish function as philosophical anchors terms that carry weight beyond their literal meaning. They are used in civic discourse, theological statements, and formal Republic declarations:

Ofari	Truth — not merely factual accuracy, but the kind of truth that orders reality. Truth as a foundation, not a conclusion.
Groonnig	Meaning — the inherent purpose within a thing or action. Groonnig implies that meaning is not assigned but discovered.
Gallamon	Freedom — liberty understood as the capacity to act in alignment with one's nature and covenant. Not mere absence of constraint, but positive self-determination.

These three words are used in the Republic's founding declarations and appear throughout civic and theological texts. Learning them is not merely lexical; it is philosophical initiation.

Chapter 6: Social Language (Pragmatics)

Pragmatics is the dimension of language that concerns itself with use in social context how the same words mean differently depending on relationship, formality, purpose, and emotion. Suquelish maintains a set of pragmatic conventions that every citizen and student should know.

6.1 Greetings and Salutations

Goy Kraym!	Go with strength! (formal greeting, used on departure)
Vry moe ina hech?	Are you well? (standard greeting inquiry)
Fe yuhom ina.	I love you. (intimate affirmation between covenant members)
Welknigs de pajoes.	Greetings to the people. (civic or collective address)

6.2 Courtesy Forms

Pleje / Platoe	Please / With grace (precedes a request)
Darlettoe	Thank you / Received with gratitude (formal acknowledgment)
Paryan thes.	Excuse me. / Pardon this.
Fe ci seth ina.	I am with you. (expression of solidarity)

6.3 Formal Address

In formal contexts, particularly in civic, judicial, or theological assemblies, speakers use the formal question marker ¿ (inverted exclamation) at the start of their utterance, and the formal close marker ¡ at the end of a declaration. These orthographic conventions are also spoken conventions: the formal opening and closing marks signal ceremonial or elevated register.

Chapter 7: Numbers and Quantity

The Suquelish numerical system is base-10 and built on compound formation. Numbers are not arbitrary labels; they are structured composites that reflect the ordered nature of reality as the Republic understands it. Each number is both a quantity and a position within a hierarchical system.

7.1 The Core Number Symbols (0–9)

Numeral	Suquelish	Meaning / Notes
0	Zan	Zero; also used as the tens placeholder
1	Plur	One; also the prefix for hundreds and thousands
2	Tan	Two
3	Zig	Three
4	Ebbin	Four
5	Varro	Five
6	Fin	Six
7	Dexlah	Seven
8	Orm	Eight
9	Navor	Nine

7.2 Constructing Tens and Compound Numbers

Ten is formed as Plur-Zan (one-zero), which encodes the positional logic of base-10 explicitly within the word itself. All tens are formed by placing the unit numeral before Zan:

Number	Suquelish	Literal Meaning
10	Plur-Zan	One-Zero
20	Tan-Zan	Two-Zero
30	Zig-Zan	Three-Zero
40	Ebbin-Zan	Four-Zero
50	Varro-Zan	Five-Zero

Number	Suquelish	Literal Meaning
60	Fin-Zan	Six-Zero
70	Dexlah-Zan	Seven-Zero
80	Orm-Zan	Eight-Zero
90	Navor-Zan	Nine-Zero

Mixed numbers (21–99) are formed by stating the tens unit followed by the unit numeral: The number 99 is special and doesn't follow this rule. See chart below.

21	Tan-Zan Plur
34	Zig-Zan Ebbin
58	Varro-Zan Orm
99	Navor-Navor

7.3 Hundreds

Hundreds use the suffix Kent (hundred unit). Plur-Kent = 100. Higher hundreds follow the same pattern as tens:

100	Plur-Kent
200	Tan-Kent
500	Varro-Kent
134	Plur-Kent Zig-Zan Ebbin
256	Tan-Kent Varro-Zan Fin
999	Navor-Kent Navor-Navor

7.4 Thousands

Thousands use the suffix Meg (thousand unit). The full compound structure of a four-digit number is: [Meg] + [Kent] + [Tens] + [Unit]:

1,000	Plur-Meg
2,000	Tan-Meg

5,000	Varro-Meg
1,234	Plur-Meg Tan-Kent Zig-Zan Ebbin
7,891	Dexlah-Meg Orm-Kent Navor-Zan Plur

7.5 Numbers as Adjectives and Quantifiers

When numbers modify nouns, they precede the noun. Numbers do not change form to agree with the noun in any way:

tan udargz	two soldiers
plur bowi	one dog
zig pajoes	three people
varro-zan matrikz	fifty nations

Suquelish also maintains a set of quantifiers for when exact numbers are not necessary:

numsu	many
mel	few, not many
eel	all, every, the totality of
noke	none, zero, not any

7.6 The Philosophical Principle of Numbers

In Suquelish thought, numbers are not arbitrary labels assigned to quantities. They represent structured reality position within an ordered system, relationship between parts, and the inherent hierarchy of created things. When you count in Suquelish, you are not merely tallying; you are naming your position within a cosmos that is organized, hierarchical, and meaningful. Numbers are the grammar of creation.

PART V
Orthographic Law

Suquelish writing is governed by orthographic law a formal code specifying how every symbol, mark, and punctuation element is to be used. Writing in Suquelish is not decoration; it is precision engineering.

Chapter 8: Symbols and Punctuation (Orthographic Law)

The written form of Suquelish is as deliberate as its spoken form. Every mark on the page carries a specific communicative function. Orthographic law does not merely govern aesthetics it encodes intent, structure, logical relationship, and cultural register. Improper punctuation in Suquelish is not merely a stylistic error; it is a semantic one.

8.1 Primary Sentence Marks

Symbol	Name	Function
.	Period	Closes a declarative or final statement
?	Query mark	Closes an interrogative sentence
!	Emphasis mark	Closes a command or emotionally elevated statement

8.2 Phrase Structure Marks

Symbol	Name	Function
,	Pause	Marks a brief pause or separates clausal elements
;	Dual clause	Joins two related but independent clauses
:	Explanation / list opener	Introduces an elaboration, definition, or list

8.3 Linking and Reference Marks

Symbol	Function
-	Compound binding: joins components of compound words and numbers
'	Contraction or possession
" "	Quotation marks: encloses direct speech or cited text

8.4 Structural and Logical Marks

Symbol	Function
( )	Context: encloses supplementary or parenthetical information
[ ]	Editorial: marks an editorial addition or clarification
{ }	Concept grouping: encloses a formal concept or technical term
< >	Comparison: marks a comparative relationship
=	Equivalence: declares two things semantically equivalent
+	Addition: logical or quantitative addition
×	Intensification: multiplies emphasis
÷	Division or separation of a concept
/	Alternative: marks an either/or relationship
_	Continuity: indicates continuation or an unbroken chain

8.5 Cultural and Formal Marks

Symbol	Function
¡	Strong expression marker: opens a ceremonial or elevated declaration
¿	Formal question opener: begins a question in elevated or ceremonial register
◇	Concept marker: marks a philosophically significant term
@	Address marker: indicates a named recipient

8.6 Emphasis and Approximation

Symbol	Function
*	Emphasis: marks a word or phrase requiring special attention
~	Approximation: indicates an approximate or estimated value
`	Exact term marker: indicates a term being used in its precise technical sense
|	Divider: separates parallel items or alternative readings

Chapter 9: Final Principles of Suquelish

Every complete linguistic system rests on a set of governing principles that tie its parts together into a coherent whole. Suquelish is no different. The following four principles are not merely descriptive they are prescriptive. They are the standards by which all Suquelish usage is measured, all new vocabulary is evaluated, and all disputes of interpretation are resolved.

Principle One: Clarity Over Ambiguity

When two possible constructions exist, the one that produces clarity is always preferred. Ambiguity in Suquelish is not a charming feature of poetic flexibility it is a grammatical failure. The language was built to mean precisely what it says. The speaker is responsible for selecting the construction that leaves no room for misreading. Some words in the Suquelish lexicon repeat in these instances it's up to the reader or the writer to present the correct meaning through sentence structure.

Principle Two: Structure Over Randomness

Suquelish grammar is systematic. There are no exceptions for tradition’s sake, no irregular forms permitted because they evolved that way, and no shortcuts that undermine the structural logic of the language. If a form does not fit the structure, the form is wrong not the structure.

Principle Three: Roots Govern Meaning

The semantic content of any Suquelish word is determined by its root. No suffix or prefix may override the core meaning of the root; it may only modify, direct, or expand it. If a word’s root is known, its meaning in any inflected form is recoverable. This principle makes Suquelish semantically stable across time and usage. The Suquelish language is unique and the fact that they create their own roots. Its best to use the Suquelish codex confirmation to understand the meanings and roots of words.

Principle Four: Symbols Carry Intent

Written Suquelish is a full partner to spoken Suquelish. Every mark on the page is an act of communication with meaning as specific as any word. To write carelessly in Suquelish to omit marks, to use them imprecisely is to speak carelessly. The orthographic law is not a style guide; it is a component of the grammar itself.

Conclusion: The Living Language

You have now encountered the complete foundational system of Suquelish: its sounds, its words, its sentences, its questions, its meanings, its social conventions, its numerical architecture, and its orthographic law. What you hold is not a finished artifact. It is a living instrument. Use this guide while studying the Suquelish Dykailum and the Suquelish Codex Confirmation for a full and complete understanding and of the Suquelish lexicon (Suquelish language).

A language is only truly learned when it is used when its grammar is employed not to repeat familiar examples, but to express new thought. The measure of your mastery of Suquelish is not the accuracy of your recitation, but the clarity of your expression. Speak it. Make mistakes. Correct them using the principles. Speak again. Use the principles to incorporate new words and grow the language publishing new and up dated Suquelish Dykailum and the Suquelish Codex Confirmation works to reflect the growing language and changes.

The Suquelish Republic was founded on the belief that identity is not inherited passively, but declared actively that a people constitutes itself through its covenant, its culture, and its word. Language is not merely the medium of that constitution. It is the constitution itself. Every sentence you form in Suquelish is an act of citizenship, self- determination, sovereignty, culture, identity, people-hood, and nationhood.

Go, then. Speak. Build and Thrive.

¡Goy Kraym, de pajoes!

Go with strength, the people!

Appendix A: Core Vocabulary Reference

The following table provides a consolidated reference of primary Suquelish vocabulary introduced in this textbook. Students should memorize these words as the foundation of their working lexicon.

Suquelish	Part of Speech	English
yuhom	verb (root)	love
goy	verb (root)	go, move, travel
pajoes	noun	people, citizenry
ofari	noun (philosophical)	truth
gallamon	noun (philosophical)	freedom, liberty
groonnig	noun (philosophical)	meaning, purpose
helm	noun	house, home, dwelling
bowi	noun	dog
udarg	noun	soldier
matrik	noun	structure, framework
moe	copula	is, am, are (state of being)
dell	auxiliary	will (future marker)
nelt	particle	not (negation)
ote	preposition	to, toward
rofe	preposition	for, on behalf of
seth	preposition	with, alongside
han	preposition	by, through, by means of
shut	interrogative	what, who, where, when, why, how
vry	interrogative	yes/no question marker
mees	adjective	good
possmall	adjective	small
hech	adjective	well, good (of health or state)
finahzibly	adverb	absolutely, completely
pleje	particle	please, with grace
darlettoe	particle	thank you, received with gratitude

Suquelish	Part of Speech	English
numsu	quantifier	many
mel	quantifier	few
eel	quantifier	all
noke	quantifier	none

Appendix B: Grammar at a Glance

This appendix provides a condensed reference for the core grammatical rules of Suquelish.

Verb Tense Summary

Tense	Formation	Example
Present	Subject + root	Fe goy
Past	Root + -t	goyt
Future	Subject + dell + root	Fe dell goy
Continuous	Subject + moe + root + -nig	Ina moe goy-nig

Sentence Structures

Type	Structure	Example
Declarative	S + V + O	Fe goy ote helm.
Negative	S + ode + nelt + V	Fe ode nelt goy.
Question (info)	Shut + S + V + O?	Shut est inar meo?
Question (yes/no)	Vry + S + V + O?	Vry moe ina hech?

Number Formation Summary

Scale	Suffix	Example
Ones	(root only)	Plur (1)
Tens	[unit] + Zan	Tan-Zan (20), Zig-Zan (30)
Hundreds	[unit] + Kent	Plur-Kent (100), Tan-Kent (200)
Thousands	[unit] + Meg	Plur-Meg (1,000), Tan-Meg (2,000)

The Suquelish Language Textbook
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